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## Amendments to the Claims:

Please amend claims 1-21, 25 and 27 and cancel claims 22-24. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (currently amended) A method for manufacturing a secondary battery comprising: making inspecting a secondary battery precursor including a pair of electrodes and a separator disposed between the pair of electrode ; and inspecting the secondary battery precursor,

wherein the step of inspecting the secondary battery precursor comprises comprising:

applying a constant inspection voltage between the pair of electrodes before an electrolyte solution is injected between the pair of electrodes, and measuring a current flowing due to application of the inspection voltage at intervals of 1 ms or less; and

determining the precursor to be defective if a current value exceeding a previously set reference current value is detected within a time period corresponding to a time period between an appearance of peak current due to an inrush current and obtaining of a constant current starting of voltage application when a voltage is applied to a normal secondary battery precursor and obtaining of a constant current.

2. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 1, wherein the reference current value is set based on a current when a voltage is applied to a normal secondary battery precursor.

3. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 1, wherein a plurality of reference current values are set depending upon time.

4. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim [[3]] 10, wherein  
the inspection voltage is constant;

the measured current is compared with a previously set reference current value calculated based on the predetermined allowable range, where the reference current values are set at intervals of 1 ms or less; and

the precursor is determined to be defective if a current value exceeding the reference current value is detected within a time period corresponding to a time period between starting of voltage application and obtaining of a constant current when a voltage is applied to a normal secondary battery precursor.

5. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 1, wherein the inspection voltage is less than set to be within a range between 20V and 75 V per 1 µm thickness of the separator.

6. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 1, wherein the inspection voltage is less than set to be within a range between 20V and 35 V per 1 µm thickness of the separator.

7. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 1, wherein the inspection voltage is set to be within a range between 420 V and 1575V or more.

8. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 1, wherein the separator has a thickness of 25 µm or less.

9. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 1, wherein the secondary battery precursor is a precursor of a lithium secondary battery.

10. (currently amended) A method for manufacturing a secondary battery comprising: making inspecting a secondary battery precursor including a pair of

electrodes and a separator disposed between the pair of electrodes, comprising : and inspecting the secondary battery precursor,

wherein the step of inspecting the secondary battery precursor comprises:

applying an inspection voltage between the pair of electrodes before an electrolyte solution is injected between the pair of electrodes, and measuring a current flowing due to application of the inspection voltage at intervals of 1ms or less; and

determining the precursor to be defective if the current has a value beyond a predetermined allowable range calculated based on a current waveform when a voltage is applied to a normal secondary battery precursor.

11. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 10, wherein the inspection voltage is a constant voltage.

12. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 10, wherein the inspection voltage is increased at a constant speed.

13. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 10, wherein the inspection voltage is less than set to be within a range between 20V and 75 V per 1 µm thickness of the separator.

14. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 10, wherein the inspection voltage is less than set to be within a range between 20V and 35 V per 1 µm thickness of the separator.

15. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 10, wherein the inspection voltage is set to be within a range between 420 V and 1575V or more.

16. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery ~~precursor~~ according to claim 10, wherein the separator has a thickness of 25  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.

17. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery ~~precursor~~ according to claim 10, wherein the secondary battery precursor is a precursor of a lithium secondary battery.

18. (currently amended) A method for manufacturing a secondary battery comprising: making inspecting a secondary battery precursor including a pair of electrodes and a separator disposed between the pair of electrodes, comprising ; and inspecting the secondary battery precursor,

wherein the step of inspecting the secondary battery precursor comprises:

applying an inspection current between the pair of electrodes before an electrolyte solution is injected between the pair of electrodes, and measuring a voltage due to application of the inspection current at intervals of 1 ms or less; and

determining the precursor to be defective if the voltage has a value beyond a predetermined allowable range calculated based on a voltage waveform when a current is applied to a normal secondary battery precursor.

19. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery ~~precursor~~ according to claim 18, wherein the inspection current is a constant current.

20. (currently amended). The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery ~~precursor~~ according to claim 18, wherein the separator has a thickness of 25  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.

21. (currently amended) The method for manufacturing inspecting a secondary battery ~~precursor~~ according to claim 18, wherein the secondary battery precursor is a precursor of a lithium secondary battery.

22. (cancelled)

23. (cancelled)

24. (cancelled)

25. (currently amended) A device for inspecting a secondary battery precursor including a pair of electrodes, and a separator disposed between the pair of electrodes, comprising:

voltage application means for applying a voltage between the pair of electrodes; current measurement means for measuring a current flowing due to application of the voltage at intervals of 1 ms or less;

storage means for storing a reference current value set based on a current when a voltage is applied to a normal secondary battery precursor; and

arithmetic operation means for performing a predetermined arithmetic operation using the reference current value stored in the storage means and a value of the current measured by the current measurement means, so as to determine whether the secondary battery precursor is defective or not.

26. (previously presented) The device for inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 25, wherein the current measurement means is an oscilloscope.

27. (currently amended) A device for inspecting a secondary battery precursor including a pair of electrodes, and a separator disposed between the pair of electrodes, comprising:

current application means for applying a current between the pair of electrodes; voltage measurement means for measuring a voltage generated due to application of the current at intervals of 1 ms or less;

storage means for storing a reference voltage value set based on a voltage when a current is applied to a normal secondary battery precursor; and

arithmetic operation means for performing a predetermined arithmetic operation using the reference voltage value stored in the storage means and a value of the voltage measured by the voltage measurement means, so as to determine whether the secondary battery precursor is defective or not.

28. (previously presented) The device for inspecting a secondary battery precursor according to claim 27, wherein the voltage measurement means is an oscilloscope.

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